CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.—FOR POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME [illegible].] CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 11, 1841. [NUMBER 21.

[illegible], *Editor.*

T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

The *Journal* is published at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if paid in advance; *Three Dollars* if paid within three months, and *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

R. H. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N.C.
[illegible] W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
11 Thursday,	6 11	5 49
12 Friday,	6 10	5 50
13 Saturday,	6 9	5 51
14 Sunday,	6 7	5 53
15 Monday,	6 6	5 54
16 Tuesday,	6 5	5 55
17 Wednesday,	6 4	5 56

MOON'S PHASES.

For March, 1841.

	d.	h.	m.
Full	7	8	4 morn.
Last	14	8	43 morn'g.
New	22	9	0 even'g.
First	29	9	38 morn.

Northern Chairs for sale.

JUST received an extensive assortment of superior

NORTHERN CHAIRS,

which will be sold low for Cash. Also, Boston ROCKING CHAIRS, child's do. do.

W. W. ELMS.

March 1, 1841. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of A. Benceni and R. W. Alexander, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said company, will present them to A. Benceni, who is fully authorised to settle the same.

R. W. ALEXANDER.
A. BENCENI.

March 2, 1841. 123

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE on [illegible] B. Alexander, for about Thirty-five Dollars, and dated about the [illegible] of February, 1841. All persons are forewarned trading for said Note, as the payment has been stopped.

JAMES MONTEITH.

March 1, 1841. t25

☞ LOST,

IN Charlotte or between Charlotte and the Tuckaseegee Ford, a bundle of NOTES stitched together in the form of a Note Book, all payable to me as administrator of Robert Beaty, dec'd, as follows, to wit:

One on Wm. A. Lowing and others, for $[illegible]
One on Wm. [illegible] and others, for $[illegible] 75.
One on Robert Gordon and others, for $6 04.
One on Jonath'n P. Beaty and others, for $17 62
One on Robert Wilson, A. Grier and P. C. Caldwell, for $[illegible].
One on Robert Wilson, Wm. H. McLeary and A. Grier, for $[illegible] 87½.
One on C. L. Hunter and others, for $3 [illegible].
One on Wm. McLean and P. C. Caldwell, for $[illegible].
One on Jos. Lowrance, Wm. Lowrance and Wm. Davenport, for $[illegible].
One on Robt. Sloan, sen., R. Sloan, jun. and A. Grier, for $[illegible] 70.
One on S. S. Knox, Robt. Sloan and J. M. Williams, for $[illegible].
One on A. M. Beaty and others, for $67 85.
One on Frederick Ford and others, for $25 76.
One on Mary Parker and others, for $7 [illegible].
One on Wm. S. Cathey and others, for $10.
One on L. [illegible] and others for $11 10.
One on Wm. Lowrance and others, for $[illegible] 03.
One on Jas. Hawkins and others, for $[illegible].
One on Saml. Beaty and others, for $11 38½.
One on Robt. Smith and others, for $36 97.
One on B. H. and Featherston Wells and others, for $[illegible].
One on P. Oliver and Saml. Beaty, for $3 70.
One on Wm. Beaty and others, for $3 85.

All the above notes dated the 18th of February, 1840, and due in twelve months.

Also, one note on P. C. Caldwell, date not recollected, for about 60 or $70, due 13th Feb'y. last.
One on Cynthia Beaty, dated about the 13th of Feb'y. last, drawn one day after date, for $34 13.
One on Saml. Beaty, date not recollected, due [illegible] of Jan'y. last, for $21 91.
One on Wm. Beaty, for something under $10, due [illegible] of Jan'y. last.
One on Eli Wagstaff, for $2, due 1st Jan. last.
One on E. Hanks, Wm. Hanks, Saml. Johnston and Wm. McLean, for $361, dated about the 13th of March last, due in eleven months.

All persons that gave such notes, are notified not to pay them to any one but myself. Any information concerning the above papers will be thankfully received.

R. M. ALEXANDER,
Admr. of Robt. Beaty, dec'd.

Woodlawn, Lincoln co. March 1, 1841. 23

☞ The Republican and Whig Banner, Lincolnton, will insert 8 times unless ordered otherwise.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM my residence on the 10th of February, a light sorrel HORSE, common height, gray in the flanks, white in the face, sunk over the eyes, has shoes on the right fore feet and a natural pacer. Any person taking him up and giving me the necessary information, shall be compensated, and if stolen, I will give $30 for the detection of the rogue.

M. N. STRICKLING.

Wellersville, Mecklenburg co.
Feb. 23, 1841. 20tf

NEW JAIL TO BUILD.

THE subscribers will receive sealed proposals for building a JAIL in the town of Concord, until the 22d day of March next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of Brick on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 35 feet broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered in by the 15th of November next, and the contract completed by the 15th November, 1842. The contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1840 by the 15th October next, which amounts to about $1500, and $2500 annually until the whole is paid. Bond with approved security will be required of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract for the same, can see the plan and specifications of the building by applying to either of the undersigned at Concord.

[illegible],
WM. BARRINGER, } Commissioners.
R. W. ALLISON,

Concord, Cabarrus County,
Jan. 26, 1841. [illegible]

☞ The Carolina Watchman and Whig Banner will advertise until [illegible], and forward bills.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle either by CASH or Note, by the 15th of March or 1st of April at farthest, as I expect to leave for Washington about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

MARY PORTER.

Feb. 24, 1841. 124

WM. RANNEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will execute PORTRAITS in oil, of all sizes. Likenesses warranted at moderate terms. He can be seen by application at the house of Mr. Sumner.

Feb. 1, 1841. 19tf

Mrs. MARY PORTER,

Milliner & Mantua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY returns her thanks to her friends, for the liberal encouragement she has received. She is still prepared to accommodate her friends; and in addition to her business she has purchased, and will continue to keep on hand, an assortment of

Silks, Satins, Muslins, Muslin de laines, Ginghams & Calicoes,

suitable for Ladies Dresses, which she is prepared to make up to order. Also she intends to keep on hand a handsome assortment of

Ladies Cloaks.

She will also have a supply of SILK BONNETS from $3 to $8.

Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1841. 16tf

☞ DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Taylor, Harris & Co. have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by Note or Book Account are requested to call at the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Elms and settle the same by CASH immediately, as longer indulgence will not be granted. The business of the firm must be settled.

R. R. TAYLOR.
S. A. HARRIS.
G. C. MARVIN.

Jan'y 1, 1841. 16tf

N. B. R. R. Taylor is authorized to settle all business of the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his former patrons and the public generally that he has removed the entire Stock of Goods lately owned by Taylor, Harris & Co. to the Brick Store, formerly occupied by W. W. Elms, which he will sell as low for CASH, (or to punctual dealers) as any other man in the Place. All that he asks is, that the generous public will call and examine his Stock before they purchase elsewhere.

S. A. HARRIS.

Jan'y 13, 1841. 16tf

SPOONER'S PATENT HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No 9, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN-CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE;

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Ashville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interests: the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

"FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 31, 1840.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

R. S. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence, which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he has operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have an opportunity always of returning upon him if their work should prove bad. This should not be overlooked that he warrants all his work, and considers himself bound for any that may fail on the account of unfaithfulness in the operation.

He expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When absent he will always make it known through the papers.

☞ All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly.

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1841. 17tf

2 Young Negroes for Sale.

A GIRL and BOY, any person wishing to purchase such property for Cash, will please call at this Office.

Jan. 11, 1841. 16tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

NO MISTAKE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the steamer Swan's Lighters a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries and Hardware, &c.

which they offer for Sale at the lowest Cash prices. Persons wishing Good Bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. They will also attend to any

Commission Business.

They will receive and forward either Goods or Produce, to or from Charleston or New York, on as accommodating terms as any other house in this Town. Call second door above R. McIntosh's, on Front St.

ROSSER & GREGORIE.

Cheraw, So. Ca., Dec. 4, 1840. eow3m

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 31tf

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and 2 well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

FOR CASH ONLY:

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffatt's Pills and Bitters just received and for sale at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

An Old Couple.—An interesting marriage ceremony took place recently in Pekin Illinois, uniting in holy bands *Stephen Mason* and *Hannah Mason.* The ardent Stephen is *seventy three* years of age, and Hannah is blushing *sixty seven!* The lovely pair had been previously married at an early day, lived together forty years, raised and have now living thirteen children. Seven years ago they separated, were legally divorced, and became *free* Masons. They are now re-united, with a full intent, we hope, of raising thirteen more Masons.

Do the People Call?—We have heard a good anecdote told of the elder Gov. Fenner, of Rhode Island, which is put in print for the benefit of youthful politicians with aspiring notions. There lived in Rhode Island many years ago, when Federalist and Republican were the distinctive party appellations, a man by the name of Hoxie.—He belonged to the Republican party, and was extremely troublesome in the way of thrusting forward his claims to office. At one time he was very anxious to be nominated on the Republican ticket as Lieutenant Governor. The party were equally as anxious that he should not be. It was not, however, so easy a matter to get rid of him, as he possessed considerable influence, although rather a weak, ignorant man. It was finally determined that Governor Fenner, he being the head of the Republican party, should undertake his management.—Fenner accordingly repaired to his house, entered into a conversation, and found the gentleman as fully resolved as ever on running for the Lieutenant Governorship, in obedience to what he said was "the call of the people." After arguing the point a while, Fenner went to a window, opened it, and with his hand behind his ear as if to catch a sound, leaned out in a listening attitude. After standing thus a moment he turned and said to H., "Friend Hoxie, *I can't hear the people call.*" He then went to the door, opened that, and with the same seeming anxiety to catch the popular voice, declared positively, "*he could not hear the people call!*" Friend Hoxie put a curb on his Vice Gubernatorial ambition.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Mania a Potu.—The *New Orleans Picayune,* after some thrilling remarks on the awful misery to which men subject themselves by seeking oblivion from care in the artificial exhilaration of spiritous liquors, adds the following dreadful description of a person whom the editor had seen rendered demoniac by excessive intoxication:

"By an accident we yesterday stood, with chilled veins and starting eyes, witnessing a spectacle of this kind. We were in company with a physician at a moment when he was called upon to administer relief to the victim. In a corner of the room we found the tortured wretch, crouching and peeping fearfully through the rungs of a chair, at a swarm of flying snakes which he said were darting through the room in all directions. Bloated terror was in his countenance. He sprang from the corner, and flew from one position to another in agonizing alarm.—Devils were pursuing him—behind, before, above and below, and all around him, objects of terror and danger appeared, and instruments of death menaced him on every hand. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets. His exclamations were so full of misery that the heart ached to hear them. Then, again, his fit assumed another form, and he ran about the room, jumping over chairs, and calling to us to see him walk upon the ceiling. Then he raved for liquor, screamed aloud, cursed the world and his own existence, demanded brandy with wild and furious gesticulations, and again sunk into grief and tears, complaining that all the world was leagued against him, and even devils were employed to persecute him.—Suddenly he fell into a sort of waking trance. He was lifted on the bed, and there he lay grasping at the air, with such horrible contortions of countenance as made our flesh creep upon our bones. The unfortunate wretch has recovered, as our friend, the physician, declared danger to be past when we left him; but who may form a conception of his anguish endured during that horrid paroxysm? Years of the severest trials and misfortunes should be considered luxurious ease in comparison with one hour of such frightful torment of soul and body.—If the condition of eternally condemned spirits may be revealed to mortal comprehension, surely the miserable victims of this malady experience some foretaste of the sinner's doom."

A case in which a husband was sued for articles furnished his wife, after she had quitted "his bed and board," was tried in New York on Wednesday last. Judge Inglis charged the jury that if a wife leave her husband of her own free will, he is not even liable for her necessaries. But if he drive her out he is in effect giving her a bill of credit upon the world, and she binds him by all the necessary contracts she makes—The jury returned a verdict for the defendant—the husband.

Life Preserving Trunk.—An ingenious mechanic at Lancaster Pa. named Getz, has invented a life-preserving trunk, which must prove extremely useful in more ways than one. It is so designed that every article, whether of clothing, papers, or money secured in it, can never be damaged by water, should it be emerged for a month in the deepest depths of the ocean; besides this, the one which has been exhibited possesses the wonderful facility of preserving the life of any one who attaches himself to it, as it is so buoyant that 250 pounds dead weight will not sink it.

A FEMALE AGRICULTURIST.

The successful competitor for the premiums offered for the best Crops of Wheat and Indian Corn by the Agricultural Society of Kennebec Co. Me. was Mrs. Content W. Hames, of Winthrop. Her Wheat Crop was 29 bushels to the acre. Her Corn Crop consisted of 132 bushels of ears to the acre.—*Ral. Reg.*

There are two reasons why we don't trust a man—one, because we don't know him; and the other because we do.

REMARKS of MR. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

On asking leave to present a Bill directing a survey, to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of re-opening the direct communication between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. GRAHAM said that, with the indulgence of the Senate, he begged leave to make a very brief statement of the facts connected with this bill. Casting your eye on the map of North Carolina, you perceive a peninsula commencing near its North-eastern extremity and extending southwardly a full degree and a half on the map, and by the meanders of the coast, at least 150 miles, to Ocracocke Inlet. On the Eastern side of this peninsula is the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Western, a tract of waters navigable for sea vessels, and called, as you proceed from north to south, by the names, successively, of Currituck, Albemarle, Croaton and Pamlico Sounds. These waters are all disembogued at Ocracocke, and although the tongue of land separating them from the ocean is at some points reduced to no more than half a mile in width, there is no access to them for vessels, except through that Inlet. About one hundred miles north of that was formerly Currituck Inlet, through which coasting vessels of light burden passed into Currituck Sound. But this gradually filled up, and became closed about ten years ago; and it will be remembered by the Senate that, a few weeks since, I introduced a bill to abolish the port of delivery, and the office of Surveyor of Customs at that place, (which had been a sinecure for many years,) and that the bill has passed this body. At a period still earlier, there was another entrance to these inland waters, called Roanoke Inlet, about sixty miles north of Ocracocke, at the eastern extremity of Albemarle Sound, through which it communicated directly with the Atlantic, and did not then, as now, mingle its waters with those of Pamlico Sound on their way to the ocean. Here the vessels of Sir Walter Raleigh's adventurers entered, when they planted the first colony on that part of the American continent; and long afterwards it continued to afford an easy and direct passage into the Albemarle and its tributaries.

In process of time, however, a channel has been opened southwardly, through Croaton, from Albemarle to Pamlico sound, there being a considerable declivity in that direction. The whole waters of the sound now flow through the channel, and Roanoke inlet is closed by a sand beach, half a mile in breadth. Thus an unbroken peninsula is formed for the whole distance already indicated, and the entire trade from the Albemarle and its tributaries is forced to seek the markets of the North, whither most of it is carried, by first taking a Southern course, to Ocracocke, and thence a contrary direction on the ocean; so that two vessels, the one in the sound and the other at sea, in the same latitude, may be separated but by a few leagues, and yet each would perform a voyage of from 120 to 150 miles to gain the position of the other. Meanwhile, a wind which is favorable to the prosecution of the first half of the voyage is adverse to the remainder. Each vessel is obliged to double Cape Hatteras, the most dangerous promontory on the American coast, to pass through a difficult and often changing channel at Ocracocke, and to encounter the delay and expense of lighterage. This bill proposes to ascertain whether it be not practicable to avoid these impediments in the navigation and commerce of that region, by re-opening Roanoke inlet, and affording a direct passage into the Albemarle from the sea. To form an adequate conception of the extent of that commerce, and the shipping which it employs, it is necessary to glance at the adjacent territory.—Albemarle sound stretches westwardly, from the site of the proposed inlet, for sixty miles, is generally 15 or 20 miles wide, and from 20 to 25 feet in depth. Besides several navigable rivers or estuaries flowing into it on the northern and southern sides, it receives at the western end the Chowan and Roanoke, the latter of which waters a greater extent of fertile, arable soil than any river between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence—a soil whose productions would find their natural and direct route to the markets of the world through Roanoke inlet. True it is, that communications by Railroad have been established from the upper Roanoke to Petersburg and Norfolk, in Virginia; but it is a well known fact that transportation for bulky articles is far cheaper by water than on Railroads, and that many of the productions of agriculture cannot be sent to markets at all by the latter mode, which would go by the former. No section of the Atlantic States, of the same dimension, furnishes annually greater supplies of agricultural products for market than the "northern counties" on Albemarle sound. Those on its southern margin and tributaries are, perhaps, equally fruitful, and are likely to have a great increase in their production, by the reclamation of near 100,000 acres of swamp land, now in the course of drainage—a work prosecuted by the State of North Carolina which has appropriated $200,000 to objects of this kind. In addition to which and cotton, the common product of the Southern States, immense quantities of Indian corn are sent from this section to New York, Providence, and Boston, at the North, to Charleston and Savannah, at the South, and to the West Indies. The exports from agriculture, however, are greatly augmented from the fisheries and forests of the Albemarle country. Besides thousands of barrels of fish, the quantity of staves, heading, shingles, sawn lumber, and the productions of the pine tree, ship timber, and naval stores, exported yearly, are incredible to those who have not had their attention turned particularly to the subject. There are no means of learning the exact value of the aggregate, but it is estimated by those most familiar with that trade, to exceed $3,000,000 per annum, and to furnish employment to more than 100,000 tons of shipping. If such be the value and importance of that trade under its multiplied present disadvantages, what might it not be expected to be if relieved from its embarrassments by the improvements proposed? As a school and nursery for seamen, it eminently deserves the fostering care and friendly consideration of Congress. It is from the commercial that recruits are furnished to the Military Navy; and at a time when there seems to be a general disposition to enlarge and strengthen this arm of the national defence, policy as well as humanity requires that they shall be shielded as far as possible from the perils of shipwreck, and encouraged to embark in the merchant service.

Mr. G. said he could not better illustrate the necessity for opening this inlet and its advantages to trade and navigation than by reading a few paragraphs from the report of a distinguished civil engineer, (Major Gwynn,) to which, and to the report by his respected colleague in the other branch of Congress, (Mr. Rayner,) at the last session, he was mainly indebted for the facts already narrated; premising, merely, that "*Roanoke Marshes Light house,*" mentioned in the report, is situated on the passage between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.—Major Gwynn states that

"The register of Captain Pew, keeper of the Roanoke Marshes Light-house, numbers 1,454 vessels passing and repassing during the year ending December 31, 1839, making the shipping about 100,000 tons; the amount assumed by the committee, which, although remaining the same, shows for that reason a considerable increase, when we consider the great tonnage withdrawn from this trade by the facilities afforded by the Petersburg and Portsmouth Railroads—the former of which went into operation in 1833, the latter in 1836.

"The amount of property and lives lost on the coast immediately adjoining the inlet, for a distance of 15 miles on each side of it, presents a frightful list, and a strong appeal to the protection and humanity of the Government.

"Between the year 1824 and the present period, there have been (as near as I could ascertain) 112 vessels wrecked; which, averaging 50 tons each, would make, together with the cargoes, a loss not much short of $350,000; and with these vessels 224 souls have found a watery grave.

"The list, fearful as it is, would be greatly swelled if we had the means of adding to it the number of vessels wrecked on the remainder of the adjacent coast, and off Cape Hatteras, in consequence of being compelled, by the closing of Roanoke Inlet, to encounter the hazard of passing this dangerous promontory.

"Throwing out of view the advantages to the commerce of the country, as a harbor of refuge from storms in time of peace, the opening of this inlet is an object every way worthy of the nation. And, in time of war, there is no point on the whole coast where a harbor would be more useful, and where one is so much needed, not only for the refuge of coasters from the enemy, but, in bad weather, for privateers and the smaller sized armed vessels acting offensively."

Sir, (said Mr. G.) this subject has acquired new importance and interest in North Carolina from a survey, under the authority of the State, made during the last year, by the engineer before referred to, of which this report is the result; and since I gave notice of my intention to present this bill, I have received from the Governor of the State a copy of the report, and a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature at its recent session, urging the work upon the attention of Congress which I shall ask leave also now to introduce. It will be seen, by a perusal of that report, that no doubt is entertained by the engineer of its practicability, and that the Legislature has concurred in that opinion. But as this Government is requested to undertake it, I have presumed that a survey by its own officers would be more satisfactory to Congress, and more likely to ensure their favorable action on the subject, and therefore have brought forward at present only a proposition of survey. If by that it shall be again ascertained—as I doubt not that it will—that the work may be accomplished at a reasonable expense, there can be no hesitation, I apprehend, in commencing it at once.

Mr. G. said, before he sat down he would remark that this proposition had no connexion with that system of internal improvement which, under too loose a construction of the Constitution, had been formerly undertaken by Congress, but was since happily abandoned. The contemplated work was strictly within the power over commerce which had been delegated to the General Government, and which made it a corresponding duty of that Government to give to it all proper facilities, and relieve it from embarrassments such as he had shown to exist in that of the Albemarle, and which had been estimated to be equal to a levy of from 15 or 20 per cent. on all exports. Had North Carolina not become a member of the Union, the opening of this inlet would have been forced upon her by the just demands of her people. Had she now the power to "lay duties" of tonnage, or "imposts" on merchandise, a moderate rate of levies for twelve months after its completion would defray the entire expense of effecting it.

On motion of Mr. G. the resolutions of

the General Assembly of North Carolina, and the report of Major Gwynn, were ordered to be printed, and referred, with the bill, to the Committee on Commerce.

Saturday, February 13th, 1841.

Alexander McLeod and the Steamboat Caroline.

Mr. PICKENS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked leave to make a report from that committee in relation to the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline during the troubles on the Canada frontier in the winter of 1837 8; as also in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, for being concerned in the destruction of that boat.

No objection being made—

Mr. PICKENS sent in the report, as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the Message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning the steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, respectfully report:

It appears that the "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of, a citizen of N. York. She was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and, on the morning of the 29th of December, 1837, she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be to run the boat between Buffalo and Schlosser, or perhaps from Black Rock dam to Schlosser, and, should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island, and Tonawunda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious his intention in puting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, had collected a great many in the neighborhood, some from curiosity, some from idleness, and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at that time on Navy Island. Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of these circumstances to make some money with his boat, by running her as a ferry boat over to Navy Island. All these facts appear from testimony regularly taken, (see H. R. Doc. No. 302, pages 46 and 39, 2nd Session, 25th Congress,) and the committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them. There is no proof that any arms or munitions of war were carried in the boat, except, perhaps, one small six-pounder field piece belonging to a passenger. The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser, on the American side, to Navy Island, on the British side. It is believed that, even in war, a neutral Power has the right to trade in contraband articles, subject, of course, to seizure and confiscation if taken within the jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognised in the law of nations. Trading in contraband articles is no excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and independent Power, whose private citizens may choose to run the hazards of such a trade. In this instance there were no two foreign Powers engaged in war; but all concerned in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction claimed to be British subjects, in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire. Even admitting, then the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be the subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the Province. Abstractly speaking, how was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in these local disputes?—And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communication with? But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat, on the night of the day she commenced running she was seized, while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated; certainly one, who fell dead upon the dock. Now, the insinuation of the British Minister that Schlosser was "nominally" within the territory of the United States may well be retorted, as we can with equal truth say that Navy Island was "nominally" within the "territory" of the British Government; for, at that period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defied Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then in its "nominal" territory, and, in the plenitude of its power, to cast the ægis of British jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much from its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British Minister is pleased, also, to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognise as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast, with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the current jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon that authority rebellion is recognised as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the case upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts.—But even supposing it to be a "piratical boat," as the Minister asserts it to be, yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law.—Suppose one of *her* vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was "piratical," and the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuit of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this Confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it finally sinks down into drivelling imbecility. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authority with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement, upon their own responsibility.—But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constitutional authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain, it might not have excited such interest; but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great Power, revolting to the pride and spirit of independence in a free people. If it be her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals which she has always demanded from others. The committee do not desire to press views on the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which, it is hoped will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the "liberation" of Alexander McLeod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York was murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce the belief that McLeod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharge. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But, upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence, might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because be committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand, and upon the assertion of any agent of the British Goverment. If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and McLeod had committed the offences charged, then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alleged criminal acts, in which McLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostis humani genus*—an outlaw—a pirate, in the legal acceptation of the term, then, under the law of nations, the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in time of peace, as far as this individual was concerned, was one purely against the law *lex loci* and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th December, 1840, says: "It is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws and their abettors," &c. This may perchance all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the *mere ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether McLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury alone have a right to decide. *Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the venue* are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States. The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign State, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so unless it were made matter of treaty stipulation. This duty and right in an Executive has generally been considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement. But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made, not of fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign Power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace and dignity of one of our own States, then it is that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact that the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities, does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the Federal Executive by treaty stipulation. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Federal Constitution; such, for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the conjoined sovereignty of the States, as defined in the Constitution.—Over all cases except those defined in the Constitution, and those coming clearly under the laws of nations, the States have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment for offences against them are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made; and the Federal Executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the Constitution, or by special law of Congress. In the former, it is declared that "the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by Congress.

Your committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject-matter not conferred by treaty or by law; and to exercise it *in any case* in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation.

But your committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great Power, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement.

We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our Northeastern or Northwestern boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power *involving the right of search*, under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our rights to property, on a subject-matter vital to near one half the States of this Confederacy, and which, considering her military position at Bermuda, and her growing power in the West Indes, is of the last importance to our national independence.

All these subjects make every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have, perhaps the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds; and wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any Power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, gives her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and Islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland Island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn, while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Caribbean sea. *Halifax* at *one point* and *Bermuda* at *another*, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms.—Her continual conflict in the mighty regions of the East, only enable her officers to become skillful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together, that in the event of any conflict, *war with its effects* will be precipitated upon us with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war.—It may be a great engine for again levelling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of national defence would stand the test of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences might be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both People, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

From the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 19, 1841.

The House being in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Evans in the Chair,) on the bill to "extend for five years, the act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, granting half pay and pensions to certain widows;"

Mr. Pickens protested against the passage of the bill, involving so great an amount of money, without proper estimates. Could gentlemen be aware of the consequences which would arise from this large system of pensions? Were they prepared, at this late period of the session, to go blindfolded into a measure drawing two millions and a half from the Treasury? For his part he would not act upon so important a subject without correct information.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. P. alluded to the speech of Mr. Stanly on last evening, and intimated that he [Mr. P.] would have to exercise proper caution, or he would have the misfortune to draw down upon himself the anger of that vindictive gentleman. And for fear of falling under that gentleman's puny arm, he would refrain from saying what he intended. Alluding to the attack of Mr. Stanly, on the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina. Mr. P. intimated that the member had shot his dreaded arrows at South Carolina with about as much effect as the savage who let fly his arrows at the sun. The member had brandished his battle axe like Richard, and strode over the whole country, dealing vengeance around. The course of the member forcibly reminded him of the nursery rhyme:

> "Who shot cock robin!
> *I*, said the *sparrow*,
> With my bow and arrow
> *I* shot cock robin."

Immediately after Mr. Pickens had concluded, Mr. Stanly obtained the floor.

Mr. Stanly said: Mr. Chairman, I thought the other day, when my friend from New York (Mr. Granger) had touched the "bagpipe," or the bag of wind, from whom we have just heard, that its tones would cease for a while. But it seems I am mistaken. The fact is, sir, it is not so difficult a matter as I thought, to inflate this "gas bag" (as Sam Slick would say) from South Carolina. It takes him (Mr. Pickens) about two hours to draw in wind enough to make an explosion of about fifteen minutes, and one of these explosions we have just had. I did not expect, sir, that the remarks I made last night would have drawn such a hornet's nest about my ears.

[Here Mr. Everett rose to a point of order.

The Chair said the gentleman must keep in order, and not reply to remarks made when another subject was under consideration.]

Mr. Stanly said: I hope, Mr. Chairman, I shall not be interrupted: I am replying to remarks just made. Sir, the gentleman has been pleased to say, in not a very agreeable tone, that he did not wish to incur the malice of the "valiant knight," as he calls me, "from North Carolina." I may or I may not be a "valiant knight." I have never thought myself so, and have never thought myself "valiant." Whether I am or not, others must determine. Sir, I never have thought myself "insensible to fear." I thank God I was born sensible to fear—to the fear of danger, if the gentleman pleases, and to the fear of shame. And, sir, I must be allowed to say that I do not believe that any man, who ever had the impudence and shamelessness to boast on this floor that he was "born insensible to fear," is so insensible to fear as the gentleman would have us believe he is. That he is insensible to *the fear of shame*, I most willingly admit.

The gentleman spoke of me as brandishing my "battle axe," like Richard, as he said, with a sneer. Sir, if ever I brandished my battle-axe on this floor, in presence of any one, it must have been the gentleman himself; and I confess, sir, with all humility, that if I had no opponents more formidable than the gentleman from South Carolina, I should feel like Richard, and be "insensible to fear" in such a presence.

The gentleman compares my speech to the attempt of a "savage shooting at the sun." It may be so, sir. But the Committee will perceive that in the remarks I made, I did not address myself to the gentleman, who has so unnecessarily interposed in this debate. And why did I not, sir? Not because I thought I should be as powerless as he describes me, but because I had seen him so often, so unmercifully kicked and cuffed and knocked about, so often run over on this floor, that I thought he was beneath my notice, and utterly insignificant.

[Here Mr. Pickens rose, and attempted an interruption.]

Mr. Stanly said: No, Sir, no. The gentleman has made his speech; he must wait. I will make mine.

[The Chair interposed.]

Mr. Stanly said: Mr. Chairman, I will endeavor to keep in order. I ought to have a right to reply to the remarks *just made*.

Well, Sir, the gentleman says he is reminded by my speech, of the "*nursery rhyme*"—

> "Who shot Cock Robin?
> I, said the Sparrow,
> With my bow and arrow,
> I shot Cock Robin."

Well, sir, I am willing to be the sparrow for this cock robin—that chivalrous gentleman; and let me tell the gentleman, if he will not deem me vain, I feel fully able, with my "bow and arrow," to run through a "coop pen full" of such "cock robins" as he is. Yes, sir, let me say to the several members from that State, who have shown so much eagerness to engage with me: Come on gentlemen, come fairly, where both sides can have fair play, and, although you may think yourselves greatly my superiors, although you may be superiors in the estimation of some others, as you undoubtedly are, I am not frightened at the prospect of the combat.

The gentleman alludes to my "pigmy arm!"—"my pigmy arm," and intimates that he has little to fear from it.

I have never thought, Mr. Chairman, that my arm was powerful, but let me tell this "chivalrous cock-robin" that it has strength enough to master him; he may find, sir, that there is as much truth as poetry in the nursery ryme which he repeats.

The gentleman says, sir, he "does not speak for the South." I am willing to leave it to the House to decide if that gentleman and some of his "*peculiar position*" friends are not eternally speaking here "for the South." Sir, the gentleman hardly ever makes a speech, or blows off his gas, that he does not take "the South" under his especial keeping.

I only wish NORTH Carolina to be exempted from the gentleman's charge; let her alone; she stands separate from her northern and southern neighbors in political opinions; she feels able to stand alone. She has representatives enough here to take care of her interests and her honor. She repudiates, she repels the arrogance which would take her under its charge.

Sir, the gentleman tells us "he fights on his own hook." He need not have proclaimed this, sir; wherever that gentleman is known, it is *well* known he "fights on his own hook." Yes, sir, this principle was proclaimed in a celebrated letter. It is "*the* principle," on which some of the chivalry are ready to "perish." But, unlike the gallant Yankee of whom the story is told, the gentleman does not content himself with fighting on any one side, against the enemies of his country, but, *sir*, he fights that the victory may "inure" to his "standard!" He fights for and against *either* side, when a feeling of selfishness prompts him. "On his own hook," with him, means fighting for himself.

The gentleman tells us, sir, with becoming grace, while swelling like a toad fish, with his accustomed arrogance, that his "*position* is before the country!" His "*position*," he tells us, need not be defined.

Sir, why does the gentleman, in thus anticipating his colleague, (Mr. Rhett)—in throwing himself in advance so boldly—travelling out of his way to refer to me, while another question is under consideration—why does he talk of *his* "*position!*" Yes, his "*position!*" Mr. Chairman, "*position, position*," is the word, the watch word of that gentleman and his clique.—They are eternally taking "positions."—and "defining positions." Sir, I do not like that word "position," it has been disgraced. I cannot think much, sir, of that man's patriotism who, instead of pursuing the path of duty, instead of "going ahead" when he is right, like the artful hawk, takes position on some tree top, and looks out for the prey, or "fights on his own book."

But sir, the gentleman will speak of his "position." "*The whole country*" knows his "position," he tells us! Yes, sir, the country does know it; and what is it?—His position is defined as indefinable.—Define his position, sir! Why, you had as well attempt to define the position of the tail of a gay cat, playing on a farmer's hearth, before the fire. Or, to speak more respectfully of a certain distinguished personage, the tail of a tiger. Yes, sir, if you had a tiger tamed, and would tie a piece of cork to his tail, and let him throw it about hither and thither, as capriciously as possible, the position of that piece of cork would be as easily defined as the "position" of the gentleman from South Carolina. He is, sir, but a piece, a mere joint of the tail, of the distinguished individual, in another place, to whom I just now referred.

In conclusion, I have only to say, sir, to the gentleman from South Carolina, that though my arm may be put a "*sparrow*" in the estimation of one "born insensible to fear," I am able, sir, any where, as a "*sparrow*" from "North Carolina," to put down a dozen such "cock robins" as he is.

Mr. Chairman, in my remarks yesterday, I expressly disclaimed the intention of saying any thing which could wound the feelings of any of the gentlemen from South Carolina. If they choose to make my remarks personal, *let them do it*, as soon as they please. 'Come one, come all,' ye South Carolina Cock-robins, if you dare, I am ready for you.

☞ The Planet says the following toast was recently given at Ogdensburg, N. Y:

"*Woman*—A mother, she cherishes and corrects us; a sister, she consults and counsels us; a sweetheart, she coquets and conquers us; a wife, she comforts and confides in us; without her, what would become of us?"

The Buffalo Republican gives the following emendation, by an old bachelor:

A mother, she scolds and spanks us; a sister she tells of and pinches us; a sweet heart, she coquets and jilts us; a wife, she frowns, pouts, frets, cries, and torments us; without her, what would there be to trouble us?

Creditable.—A man was recently fined twenty dollars by the Recorder's Court of New Orleans, for wearing a bowie knife.—We notice this with pleasure. A few such examples would be attended with consequences of the most salutary character.—Those who carry deadly weapons are generally the persons most likely to use them improperly. How many murders are attributable to the system?—*Picayune.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
PRESIDENT HARRISON.
Delivered on the 4th of March, 1841.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life to fill the Chief Executive office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our Government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman Consul in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective Governments, would develope similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the People has gone forth proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history; and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray.

However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding People, I too well understand the infirmities of human nature, and the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the People to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty Power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important, but still greatly inferior trusts heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests, being the People—a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government but to that of Democracy. If such is its theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognize, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But, with these broad admissions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our People with the power claimed by other sovereignties, even by those which have been considered most purely democratic, we shall find a most essential difference. All others lay claim to power limited only by their own will. The majority of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by Divine right—believing that, so far as power is concerned, the beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed. The Constitution of the United States is the instrument containing this grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument, it will be found to contain declarations of power granted, and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division, into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to intrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words, there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen, which, in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, being, in the language of our system, unalienable.

The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, whilst the proud democrat of Athens would console himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mockery of all, or of banishment from his home, his family, and his country, with or without an alleged cause; that it was the act of a single tyrant, or hated aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen. Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no one's observance, inflict no punishment but after well ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the Constitution itself. These precious privileges, and those scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellow man. He claims them because he is himself a Man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them.

Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States, and the restricted grant of power to the Government which they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen.—As was to be expected, however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant. This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the Legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause, giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect, that most of the instances of alleged departure from the letter or spirit of the Constitution, have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the people. And the fact, that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patriotism, have been at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive.

But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation, by the Government, of power not granted by the People, but by the accumulation, in one of the Departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has been always observable that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another, than upon their own reserved rights. When the Constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the Convention which formed it, many of the sternest republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the Federal Government, and more particularly of that portion

[illegible]

from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking in the general of the liberal feelings of the People, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire, from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department constituted by the Constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, State, and subdivision of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest. I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as a conservative power. To be used only, 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation; 2dly, the People from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and, 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that, I consider it the right and privilege of the People to decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recognitions under varied circumstances, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled."

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of our present form of government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We would then compare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been best realized.— The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Constitution, and in part by the never failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributer of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the Constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State governments. Of trifling importance at first, it had, early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have then been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, than their construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country. The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government which in modern Europe is termed *Monarchy*, in contradistinction to *Despotism*, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman Knight. I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in drawing a proper plan for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department, which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress. The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections further than giving their own votes; and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiased judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the People, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the press. The maxim which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of Despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government should never be used "to clear the guilty, or to varnish crime." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange, indeed, that the Constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills, and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the Government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinions have been drawn from our parent isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incongruity, and the production of much mischief.— And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister, or a member of the opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of Constitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent. Now, the very reverse is the case here, not only with regard to the principle, but the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body,) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactment should be ascribed to them. The Senate, in relation to Revenue bills, have the right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives, with his objections.— It is in his power, also, to propose amendments in the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it—with the immediate representatives of the People. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them; and the farther removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with Republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the character of the currency: The idea of making it exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizen, that has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting, at once, that mutation of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow-citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the United States. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political rights. It is in this District, only, where American citizens are to be found, who, under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future. Their only consolation, under circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens? Are their rights alone not to be guarantied by the application of those great principles, upon which all our constitutions are founded? We are told by the greatest of British Orators and Statesmen, that at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there, indeed, citizens of any of our States who have dreamed of *their subjects* in the District of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine.

The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the Constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is any thing in the great principles of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence, they could neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the *subjects*, in other words the slaves, of their former fellow-citizens. If this be true, and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct idea of his own rights as an American citizen, the grant to Congress for exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the General Government by the Constitution. In all other respects the legislation of Congress should be adapted to their peculia position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective Departments of the Government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by very distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be, those which arise between the respective communities, which for certain purposes compose one nation, are much more so: for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederated States. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative then, is, to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and this seems to be the corner stone upon which our American architects have reared the fabric of our Government. The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of danger, of suffering, and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of our extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one State from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each State unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and *he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen.* He may indeed offer to the citizens of other States his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resembled the *recommendations* of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading States of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years been preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepance was observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious People respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our Confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one State to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common copartnership. There a fund of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our Constitution. It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our Confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, cordial, confiding, fraternal union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns.— However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices and submit to all necessary burdens to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States from part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial: and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive. On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Government; no divisions of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, which will prove effectual to keep us a free People, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of the duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation. The danger to all well established free governments arises from the unwillingness of the People to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the People against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Cæsar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the People, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power, with the title of his country's Liberator.

There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well-established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendencies of all such Governments in their decline is to monarchy; and the antagonist principle to liberty there is the spirit of faction—a spirit which assumes the character, and, in times of great excitement, imposes itself upon the People as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christs whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible would, impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty. It is in periods like this that it behooves the People to be most watchful of those to whom they have entrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, that secured, is mild and tolerant and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of its allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the excision of every excrescence which may have fastened itself upon any of the Departments of the Government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsist with every foreign nation; and that, although, of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the personal character of the Sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interests of our own and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretension upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign Powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory.

In our intercourse with our Aboriginal neighbors, the same liberality and justice, which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectable—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator, than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow-citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of. If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and, eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time, were the dominant passion of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free Government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer that "in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual Magistrates or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one, or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and, avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia; and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely produce it immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandisement of a few, even to the destruction of the interest of the whole. The entire remedy is with the People. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interest and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess, shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberties, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow-citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous People.

Daniel Brent, Esq. the American Consul in France, died on the 31st ult.

Charlotte:

Thursday, March 11, 1841.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS.

Col. D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus.

☞ With pleasure we lay before our readers the inaugural address of President Harrison. We have not time or room to add our remarks upon this patriotic and truly republican production, as it has crowded from our columns other selected matter.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

Wm. S. Archer was elected to the Senator of the United States on the 3d inst. in place of Wm. H. Roane. Virginia now stands redeemed from locofocoism in the Senate of the United States. Well done "old Dominion."

DR. McGOUCAN.

This *distinguished*, *eminent*, and *celebrated* individual, has again pounced upon our devoted head, and exhibited in the most *chaste*, *exquisite* and *beautiful* language, his skill in the dreadful art of wit, by hacking us in the most *terrible* manner. Some of our friends became alarmed for our mental and corporeal existence, and a few went so far as to pronounce us *dead*; but others, by close inspection discovered a slight evidence of remaining vitality. But ah!—if he should bestow upon our frail carcase another such dreadful castigation, the consequences *may* be awful! But to return. As the Dr. has been so kind as to furnish the world with our *thundering* history, we feel bound by politeness to reciprocate the favor: But before we enter upon the pleasing task, we will forestall the tongue of slander by stating, that the most inveterate and malignant enemy the Doctor has, will never accuse *him* of being like an "electric eel," or, of possessing an "electric spark;" no, no, never has he been slandered and libelled for that crime, and the being that would charge him with it, will not scruple to steal his grandmother's night cap to rob a hen roost in. Now for the history: From the time of his birth up to the age of three years, nothing particular occurred to the young McGoucan; but about that time he fell into a wash tub, and had he not speedily obtained assistance, death, melancholy to relate, would have terminated the life of this hopeful *genius* and deprived the world of the labors of the immortal McGoucan. Owing to this circumstance, he to this day, evinces a singular antipathy to soapsuds; which satisfactorily accounts for the dirt he carries and scatters so profusely. At the age of five years he could with a little assistance spell *ape*; at ten he had arrived at such perfection as to be able to peruse the fable of the "cranes and pigmies;" when fourteen winters had rolled over his head, the travels of the celebrated Captain Gulliver fell into his hands when, by dint of severe application he mastered the adventures of the captain among the Lilliputians, but never was able to perceive the beauty of Gulliver's appearance among the inhabitants of Brobdignag. From this period, several years passed away without any thing momentous in the history of young McGoucon. At length we find him *figuring* in a law office—with the most commendable zeal and unceasing application, he manfully waded into Blackstone's commentaries, until he came to the principle in law, that, "no man shall stultify himself," when he gave it up in disgust; alledging as a reason, that it interfered with his *natural* right, and *prerogative*. After this "failure," he did nothing for some time but add the title of Dr. to McGoucan; but soon after this addition to his name, he entered the political arena where, in the capacity of secretary and chairman of political meetings, he greatly distinguished himself. We have a *faint* recollection of his being despatched to attend the great Baltimore Convention, but, from improper directions, he mistook the place, and, instead of the National, attended the State Convention of Maryland! But this was an error that any *talented* man might fall into placed in his circumstances—put any person under the baleful influence of *Dyspepsia*, and make a medico legal question of it; and any individual acquainted with Medical Jurisprudence, will not hesitate to say, that worse mistakes than that frequently occur to such patients. Recommending him to the care of his friends, we here close the history of Dr. McGoucan.

P. S. The Dr. appears quite ignorant about the "worm and hornet" story. It is a great pity that some people possess such short memories—this *witty* story was published in the Western Carolinian last fall, and created quite a sensation in this place—every body pronounced it *exquisitely keen* and *sarcastic*, so Dr. McGoucan do not deny your own offspring—cling to it through thick and thin, and if it sinks, go with it!

According to the request of Dr. McGoucan, we have "judiciously administered" this dose of *Pink Root* to him, and if our hopes be realized, a good *result* will necessarily follow; of which in due time, the public shall be informed, even should it be a little *wormy*.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Mr. JOHN A. CAMPBELL to Miss SUSAN M., daughter of Col. Augustus Alexander.

[We acknowledge our fee, and we wish them much happiness.]

W. P. COLLINS,
Miniature Painter,

INTENDS residing in Charlotte for a few months, and will feel grateful for patronage in his profession. He also gives Lessons on the Flute and Violin, and tunes Pianos in a faithful manner.

N. B. Persons who wish to have a Miniature painted (if they desire it) can be waited on at their residence.

For particulars apply at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

March 10, 1841. 24tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

[illegible]

[illegible]
'Tis not the pearl for me;
[illegible]
'Twill perish in the sea;
But there's a pearl of price untold,
Which never can be bought with gold,
[illegible]
Oh! that's the pearl for me.

[illegible]
[illegible]
From morning's dawn till evening late,
[illegible]
But there's a gain that leads to bliss,
And he that [illegible] by faith at this,
Shall never be called to wail;
Oh! that's the gain for me.

Let pleasure chant her syren song,
'Tis not the song for me;
To weeping it will turn ere long,
For this is Heaven's decree:
But there's a song, the ransomed sing,
To Jesus their exalted King,
With joyful heart and tongue;
Oh! that's the song for me.

From the Saturday Courier.

THE PLEASURE OF THE GOOD.

Cling to the world in very health,
And drink the sweet alluring pleasure;
Bow at the golden shrine of wealth,
And worship there bewitching treasure;
But know the hour of pain will come,
And withering bring its sure decay,
To wrap in gloom our happy home,
And quench the sunlight of to-day.

Twine ye the green bay wreath of joy,
And bind it on the brow of gladness,
And let no warning voice alloy,
No whispering spirit breathe of sadness;
For full shall be the meed of bliss,
Whose hold on time so soon shall sever,
Who has no other world than this,
And with it loses all forever.

Pale sickness with its train of woes,
Misfortune, penury and grief,
The mournful fate which autumn throws
Over the sere and faded leaf,
The good man's doom on earth may be,
And he may struggle long with fate;
But meets the [illegible] his soul shall see,
When worlds lie wrecked and desolate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE STRANGER GUEST,

A TALE OF OUR OWN COUNTRY.

CHAPTER III.

Several weeks had passed away since the departure of the stranger, and the worthy Mrs. Fortescue herself was laid upon a bed of sickness and pain. A malignant fever by no means uncommon in that portion of the country, had seized upon her, and she was now suffering under its baneful influence. At times her mind would wander, and she would call upon her deceased husband, and upon her son in terms of love and affection; then again reason would assume its sway for a moment, only to be overthrown again by the poignancy of her pain. But she had a faithful and tender nurse, in the person of the gentle Lucy, who endeavored by kindness and attention to repay the debt she owed her; who though unconnected by the ties of blood, had kindly given her a home when her own had been desolated and destroyed.

One evening, when Mrs. Fortescue had fallen into a transient slumber, which sometimes succeeded those fits of derangement, Lucy took the opportunity of escaping from the confinement of the sick chamber, and placing a domestic in her stead, she descended to the parlor. As she entered, she took the little bible which the stranger had presented her, and began to read. She had however, scarcely commenced, when the tramp of a horse was heard approaching the house, and in a few moments the hall door was burst open and a young man in the uniform of an American officer rushed into the room.

'Lucy!'—'Charles!' were the exclamations and the lovers were locked in each other's arms.

'Charles, how glad I am you've come!' she exclaimed.

'Yes Lucy; but I must soon leave you—by day light I must again be in camp.'

'Why Charles?'

'Because I have stolen away unknown. But I hope soon to return to leave you no more. We are even now upon our way to Williamsburg, where in a few days after our arrival, Washington intends leading us against Yorktown. One more blow Lucy,—such an one as will drive the arrow home to the tyrant's heart—and the flag of liberty will float undisturbed—America will be free!'

As he spoke this, his slight and graceful figure seemed to dilate, and his fine features beamed with an enthusiastic fire.

'But my mother Lucy—where is she?' he asked.

Lucy, until that moment, in the enjoyment of her happiness, had forgotten Mrs. Fortescue, and she now informed him of his mother's condition.

'Lead me to her—lead me to her,' he exclaimed 'and I will watch over her as she has over me.'

Mrs. Fortescue had awoke, and [illegible] bound [illegible] and beside the bed.

He still continued watching over her—and it was but just midnight ere he thought of the necessity for his return to the camp. It came with startling effect upon his mind. Must he leave her—she who had nurtured and cherished him in infancy, and who had lingered over his sick couch for days and nights unceasingly? No! that must not be. Yet how could he avoid it? Not being able to obtain leave of absence, (such being the orders issued by the Commander in Chief,) and burning with a desire to behold his mother and Lucy, (knowing the watch-word) passed the sentinel, in hopes of returning again before morning. What then was he to do? If he returned to the camp he would never perhaps see her again; if he remained he would be branded as a deserter, and suffer if taken an ignominious death. It was a fearful alternative yet he chose the latter, 'for, said he, she for my sake would have done the same.'

He communicated his resolution to Lucy, without, however, acquainting her of the fearful risk he ran, and he seated himself beside his afflicted parent.

The day wore away, and night was about drawing its dark mantle over the earth, when the tramp of horses' feet was heard approaching the house. Charles arose and approached the window, just in time to see a score of troopers dismount, the leader of which inquired of Sambo, the old negro slave, if Capt. Fortescue was there. Ere the officer propounded the question, Charles had divined the cause of their appearance, and immediately descended.

'Captain Fortescue,' said the other as Charles made his appearance, I have come upon an unpleasant duty, but one that must be performed—I have come to arrest you as a ——'

'Deserter,' added Charles, finding the man hesitated. 'I know it, he continued; 'do not alarm them, and I'll accompany you in a few moments.'

He ordered the servant to prepare his horse, and re-entering the house, ascended to his mother's room. Lucy met him as he entered, and inquired what was the matter.

'Nothing much,' he answered, as he pressed her to his heart, and imprinted a kiss upon her cheek. 'I am wanted.—Farewell dear Lucy.'

He then turned and pressed his lips to the cheek of his mother. Hastening from the room he was soon upon his way with the soldiers.

Lucy had observed his emotion, but attributed it to separation, and it was not until sometime afterward, that she became acquainted with the fact. As she was passing through the kitchen, she heard Sambo interrogating the other servants as to the meaning of deserter. She immediately inquired his reasons for wishing to know, and he related to her the conversation that had passed between Charles and the officer of the troop; and to which, unobserved by the former, he had been a listener.

'Oh God!' she exclaimed, as the consequence flashed upon her, and she sunk back insensible.

CHAPTER IV.

It was the day after the surrender of Yorktown. Lord Cornwallis, after holding out from the ninth to the nineteenth, had at length yielded; and joy and gladness prevailed throughout the American encampment. Washington, with a few of his officers, were assembled in his tent attending to some affairs of State, when an officer entered and handed a letter to the Commander in Chief, stating that a young woman with tears in her eyes, had begged him to present it to the General, and that she was awaiting an answer without.

Washington took the letter and opened it. A tear stole down his sunburnt cheek as he refolded it, when he had finished, and taking a pen, he wrote on a slip of paper the following:—

'*To Mrs. Fortescue:*

'Madam—You have desired me to rescue your son from an ignominious death—from the death of a deserter. You say that he deserves not the title—that he is innocent—and that it was affection to you that brought upon him this disgrace. I know all this—I have inquired closely into his case, and I myself deem him clear of guilt; therefore rest assured that all that lays in my power shall be done in his behalf.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.'

'Take her this,' said he, handing the paper to the officer; 'and see that she is safely conducted without the encampment.'

As soon as Lucy Grattan, for it was her, had been conducted by the officer without the bounds of the encampment, she quickened her pace, and in a short time reached the place where Charles Fortescue was confined; which was a small farm house, about three quarters of a mile distant. Passing the guard, to whom orders had been given for admitting her at any time, the [illegible]

[illegible] was Mrs. Fortescue, who [illegible] recovering from her sickness, had [illegible] with Lucy to soothe and comfort Charles in his confinement. Deep and bitter was her grief and anguish when Lucy broke the dreadful tidings to her; but when hope held out to her the probability of his yet being saved, she determined to triumph over her feelings, and exert herself to obtain for him a pardon.

At first she thought of the stranger guest, and of his parting words and she resolved to apply to him to aid her; but then she remembered that she did not know his name, and consequently did not know who to enquire for. It is true he had told her he was an officer of the army, but she was not even aware of his rank. In vain Lucy looked into the little bible he had given her, to find some clue to lead to his discovery—nothing could be found. Mrs. Fortescue then had but one course to pursue, that of applying, as we have seen, to the Commander in Chief, and Lucy, unknown to Charles, had been the bearer of the letter.

'Thank God—thank God!' exclaimed the mother, as she threw herself upon the neck of her son, and wept tears of joy; 'and may we bless the great and good Washington.'

'Yes, God bless him!' mother, said the young soldier, casting his eye over the paper; 'for he thinks me innocent. It is to him too, I owe these comforts,' he added, pointing to many little articles which were not commonly granted to prisoners.

The hours which before seemed gloomy now passed away in cheerful converse, and the day flew rapidly by.

Night had drawn its sable mantle over the earth as the trio seated themselves beside the fire place of the little apartment.

'Lucy,' said Mrs. Fortescue, breaking the silence which had prevailed for some moments, 'in your way through to the camp this morning, did you see nothing of our stranger guest?'

'No; I looked, but could not see him,' was the answer.

'It is singular he did not tell you his name,' observed Charles, to whom Mrs. Fortescue had related the circumstance.

'Yes,' said his mother; yet strange as it may appear, we did not even think to inquire his rank in the army.'

'And he said he knew me?'

'Yes he said he saw you the night before he left the camp.'

'I don't know who it could have been,' said Charles, thoughtfully.

'It was an oversight in us,' observed Lucy; 'but I have an idea that we are not altogether unindebted to him. I think it is to his influence in part, we may attribute Washington's favor.'

As she finished speaking, the door of the apartment opened, and a tall majestic figure, enveloped in a horseman's cloak, stood before them.

'Captain Fortescue,' said he, advancing, and handing Charles a paper; 'here is an order for your release—you are free.'

'General! General! how kind you are,' exclaimed the young man, grasping the other's hand. 'Mother—Lucy—thank General Washington for his goodness.'

As the General turned, and extended his hand, he raised his hat from his head, and revealed to Mrs. Fortescue and Lucy a well remembered countenance.

'Tis our stranger guest!' they exclaimed. 'Thanks—thanks!' It was all they could utter.

'Not to me my dear madam, and you my tender nurse—not to me return thanks but to Him who is all goodness and mercy!'

* * * * *

Twenty years after the occurrence of the foregoing events, and about two subsequent to that mournful period when the beloved Washington, amid the heartfelt regrets of a nation yielded up his noble spirit to Him who gave it, a lady and gentleman in the prime of life, accompanied by two striplings apparently between sixteen and eighteen years of age arrived at Mount Vernon, and desired to be shown the hero's tomb.—They were conducted to the place made [illegible] by him who rested therein, and as they [illegible] the youths followed their father's example, and lifted their caps from their heads, disclosing [illegible] high and open brows, overshadowed by [illegible] dark chesnut curls. They approached the [illegible] and as they gazed upon those features which chisel and pencil have alike failed to delineate tears gushed from the eyes of the elder couple, and they wept aloud. At length the gentleman spoke but in tremulous accents.

'My sons,' said he, addressing the youths, whose bright eyes were also suffused with tears 'my sons, look upon that form now cold in death, it was once animated by the noblest spirit that ever came from God.—That he was possessed of manifold virtues you are aware—that he was upright, just and good. To this, I and your mother you know, can bear witness, for had he not been so, I perhaps would not have been spared to shed a tear over his remains.—Endeavor then my sons to follow his example—the example of one of the greatest, and best men that ever lived—that like him when your pilgrimage on earth is drawn to a close you may sink to rest in peacefulness and quiet.'

Mr. and Mrs. Fortescue cast one more look upon the remains of the 'father of his [illegible]

[illegible] 'Husband,' said [illegible] ascended their carriage [illegible] a short distance: it was Washington himself, who gave you that little bible you used to read every night—[illegible]

'You are dear,' said Lucy; 'and it has been a useful gift. It has taught me to put my trust in God always, and never to be cast down by afflictions. It was that which gave me strength to set my foot in the event to which your father has just alluded, and I will ever continue to bless the occasion that brought to us the Stranger Guest.'

W. H.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Cultivator.

BRINING AND LIMING SEED WHEAT.

It has been the practice among farmers in this region, for something like forty years, to wash and lime their seed wheat to prevent smut. Having noticed in a newspaper, nearly thirty years since, an account of a vessel loaded with wheat having been sunk on the coast of England, and before it could be taken out, was so saturated with salt as to render it unfit for bread; some of it was used for seed, and where that was sown, it was observed there was but little or no smut, while in the same neighborhood, where other wheat was sown, the wheat was quite smutty, which circumstance led me to the practice of using brine for seed wheat. Seeing that lime and salt, when separately applied, were beneficial to prevent smut, it occurred to me, if both were applied at the same time, the remedy might be effectual. I accordingly adopted the practice of washing my seed wheat in brine as strong as can be made, stirring it until thoroughly wet, say from five to ten minutes; drain off the brine and spread the wheat on the floor; put on slacked lime that is dry, (when a sufficient quantity of wheat is washed,) four quarts to a bushel is sufficient; work it over with the hoe and shovel until each kernel is covered with a good coat of lime; then spread it over the floor to dry several days before sowing—the drying is necessary to prevent the moisture of the ground causing the same to cleave from the kernel before the harrowing is finished.—There is no danger of injuring the wheat by its lying after being limed—I have had it to lie two weeks or more—and have never been troubled with smut since the above mode of preparing seed was adopted, and am firmly of the opinion, when the seed wheat is well prepared as above stated, the remedy against smut will be found effectual. The circumstances stated by J. Hathaway, Esq. last spring, of his neighbor having sown some of his wheat soon after liming, and was prevented from sowing the remainder for several days on account of rainy weather—the former being somewhat smutty, while the latter had little or none—I think goes to show the benefit of letting the wheat dry before sowing.

JOHN STORRS.

From the Portland Evening Advertiser.

A FARMER'S LIFE AND FARMER'S DUTIES.

If we were ever envious, and to be honest, reader, we have been, and that too often—it was of the farmer—the intelligent, independent and happy farmer, who owned his land, his house and his barns; who was free from debt, whose family was growing up prosperously around him, upon whom God seemed to have smiled and blessed in his basket and in his store. We have seen such a farmer, and could point to a hundred such in our State; and in sober truth, we know of no man so happy and no business so permanently profitable, none indeed, that makes the owner so independent, and places him so far above board. To begin with an independent farmer: He has his house to live in, it is his own, he has earned it by the labor of his hands. He has granaries filled with the productions of his farm, his barns with the stock reared, and the hay raised upon his farm. His cellars are filled with his potatoes, and a half a hundred kinds of the necessaries and luxuries of life. Almost every thing necessary to feed him and his family grows up around him. He may lead his ox to the slaughter, raise his own pork, fatten and kill his own sheep, eat his own poultry—devour his own eggs—live upon his own home-grown and home-made bread, weave his own cloth—raise his own wood and his own leather—knit his own stockings, through the agency of his wife and daughter—after all the two most necessary appendages to a good, firm and independent farmer—make his own butter and cheese—in short, live like a prince, and dress comfortably without going from his own homestead. All this is no fiction, and it is the fact that there is no fiction in this picture that makes the farmer the most independent man in the community. Fairly [illegible] business, he wants less money than almost any man to pursue the even tenor of his way, because his business is of a character to require less money than any other.

An independent farmer, however, is not altogether independent of the community where he is, or of [illegible] business profession; and the more intelligent [illegible] more readily will his dependence [illegible] farmer is, the acknowledged. He is only more [illegible] than his neighbor of another profession but by no means altogether independent of him. For example, he could not consume all that he produced even if he fed a whole school district instead of his own family.—He must have labor in seed time and harvest, and through the summer, to give him a helping hand in the production and harvesting of his crops. His laborers must have money. He must have a hundred little nick nacks at home, all of which cost money, and which money is to be had only by the productions of his farm. Taxes must be paid, for the most part, in money. [illegible] does not grow every where, and his tools must be bought and paid for. [illegible]

[illegible] the market. Again, children are to be educated; and in the establishment of good schools begins the first duty of a [illegible]

The farmer who is indifferent to education, [illegible] his own interest, [illegible] the interests of his children, [illegible] neighbor's children or community, or any body but himself now and hereafter. Education, then, costs money, and a good farmer will give abundantly if he is not able to contribute to the support of all purposes of education. The pulpit, too, is to be supported, and it is to be well supported almost in just proportion to the money paid for its supply. A minister, to be sure, is not to make money his God, or the one object or the first object of his preaching.—But as he is a man, he will value money, and he is worse than an infidel to be indifferent to the lucre, base as it is, which is to give bread to himself and family. A talented preacher generally preaches where he is best paid for it—or at least where they will keep him, his wife and children from starvation; which, by the way, is not always the case. Cheap ministers, cheap schoolmasters, and almost every thing in the way of cheap wares are cheap enough—that is, they are so dear, that if you make a business of employing the one or purchasing the other, you are ten to one likely to go doubly ignorant, and to be doubly poor.

Is it not so? Good preaching, like good schools, costs money. The most independent farmer, then, in the land, may be more independent than his neighbor of another profession, but experience tells us that he is far, very far from being altogether independent of him. To be happy and to make his life a useful one, he must be intelligent; in possession of the means of knowledge—especially that kind of knowledge which relates to his own profession.—He must use the means which God has given him; and we have shown that his gifts are abundant, to be happy himself and contribute to the peace and comfort of those around him. In justice to himself he will employ his evenings in the acquisition of knowledge. He will be a reader of useful books, a liberal supporter of the public press, which brings, or may bring daily, or almost daily, at his door, the newspaper which gives him the history of the whole world for one day. Such a farmer as this we have seen; and one who in his life fulfils all his duties to his God and to his fellow man, is the happiest, the most independent, and among the best of men.

FARMS IN ENGLAND.

Nine tenths of the cultivated lands in Great Britain are leased to tenants, who pay from two to five pounds sterling per acre, annual rent. Now, admitting taxes and labor and other expenses to be as higher here than there, it will at once be seen that our common cultivation will no where do much more than pay the price of rent; but by superior productiveness, occasioned by superior cultivation, the British farmer is not only enabled to pay rents and taxes, finding every thing for husbandry, and all articles put upon the ground, and all utensils by which the ground is worked, but he obtains, also, wealth from the pursuit of his calling. Mr. Curwin stated the produce of an English farm of 894 acres in the year 1811, to be $8,578—equal to $38,000.—On this ground were carried in that year, the almost incredible quantity of 13,746 one horse cart-loads of manure, and in the next year 10,250 more! Suppose the rent of this farm to be $12 an acre, the expense of manure and its application $12 more, and the interest on outlay, taxes, and additional labor of cultivation, &c., $12 more; still there will be left, as profit, $10 an acre; leaving a clear gain of about ten thousand dollars to the tenant.

A hay farm, near London, of 100 acres, was rented for $12 an acre, or 1000 dollars a year; the tenant commenced with a great outlay for manure—an outlay which would here be considered at least equal to the value of the land before it was manured; a large outlay for farming implements and for accommodations and wages for laborers; and yet he has been constantly accumulating riches from this farm, after paying all expenses.—*Monthly Visitor.*

HOEING RUTA BAGA.

On ground of any common degree of fertility, the distance of one foot at least should be allowed between these roots, except they be in drills three feet asunder, when they may be suffered to stand a little nearer. If sown broad cast, eighteen inches square should be allowed to each root. If the land is rich enough, they will be so much larger in consequence of this increased space, as considerably to increase the amount of the crop, and greatly diminish the labor of harvesting.

We have observed, on the best soil, well manured previous years, where the crop had been sowed broad cast, and two feet square alloted to each plant, roots weighing from ten to fifteen pounds, and yielding about fifteen hundred bushels per acre. If the soil be poor, the roots must be much nearer together, as they will not grow large, and number must be made to compensate for magnitude.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CURE FOR WOUNDS.

King of Oils.—This invaluable remedy for wounds in cattle or horses, particularly the latter, has lately been brought before the public by Silas Gaylord, of Skaneatles, [illegible] we have known some very surprising [illegible] wounds performed by it, in the case of severe [illegible] The following are the [illegible]

One ounce [illegible] for preparing the medicine: white vitriol, 2 oz. [illegible] copperas, 2 oz. of linseed oil, 5 oz. of [illegible] salt, 2 oz. of [illegible] Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes.— [illegible] pint of urine; when almost [illegible] in a [illegible] of spirits of turpentine. Apply [illegible] wound with a quill or feather, and the [illegible] will be speedily effected.—*Alb. Cult.*

By contracting the circles of our affections, we heighten their intensity.

[illegible]
[illegible] Medicines,
[illegible]
WINES AND SPIRITS,
[illegible]
VARNISHES, &c. &c.
ever offered in this market. Also, some [illegible]
Chewing Tobacco,
all of which he will sell low for CASH, or on [illegible] credit. All ORDERS from a distance [illegible] attended to and carefully packed up.
His Stock is now almost entirely fresh [illegible]
Aug. 11, 1840. [illegible]

Competition is the "Li[illegible]
of TRADE."
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the
Coach Making Busine[illegible]
in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the [illegible] carriage to the Jersey. Having had [illegible] experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work [illegible] be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, [illegible] Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.
All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.
His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. [illegible] dwelling house.
CHARLES OVERMA[illegible]
Charlotte, Jan. 8, 1840. [illegible]

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURE[illegible]
THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the
Manufacturing of Carriag[illegible]
and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished in the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.
CARTER CRITTENDE[illegible]
April 10, 1840. [illegible]

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale the well known Jack NAPOLEON, imported from France [illegible] He has been in [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] years, and I can [illegible] [illegible] the fine of [illegible] Station, that his Colts, for size and form, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. A reasonable credit will be given, or good notes taken in payment.
WM. R. McREE.
Dec. 23, 1840. [illegible]

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines
THESE medicines are indebted for their [illegible] to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and in during them with renewed tone and vigor. [illegible] many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.
MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, [illegible] ed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.
[illegible] are for sale by
[illegible] HOLTON,
[illegible], N. C.